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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The installation at Sonnenstein Castle in Pirna is officially designated Materialamt (Materials Testing Laboratory) Pirna and is subordinated to a department of the Ministry of the Interior, Berlin. The installation employed 600 to 700 Germans, including about 50 engineers and 80 translators. Ten to 15 Russians were also attached to the bureau.¹
2. Source believed that it was the mission of the Materialamt to translate into German Soviet regulations pertaining to the manufacture of aircraft and to prepare aircraft designs for handling by German aircraft plants to be established. The Soviet measurements and norms were retained.² This work was started in the summer of 1952 and was scheduled to be completed by May 1953. The records involved were kept by the Soviet personnel of the office and distributed by them to the individual groups of technicians. The translators employed in Pirna did not know what types of technical equipment were being worked on at the Materialamt.
3. The area of the installation and its individual buildings were guarded by VPs armed with carbines and civilian guards accompanied by watch dogs. Security measures were so strict that the personnel working in the different buildings could not get in touch with one another. Accommodations were being built outside the fenced-in area. During the reported period, the personnel of the installation lived in hotels in Pirna.

25X1A 2. Comment. It is not clear whether the Soviet construction records, after translation into German, were to be used as final production records or whether they had to be modified by the German engineers.

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Legend:Management and Administration:

House No 27. Managing director: Hornoff (fnu), SED member. He was sent on detached service prior to Christmas 1952 but had not returned by 13 March 1953.
 Deputy to managing director: Rutzki.
 Personnel chief: Rudolf (fnu). His secretary was Miss Mundel (fnu).
 Deputy personnel chief: Zimmermann (fnu)

Technical Department:

House No 18. Technical manager: Anders (fnu), about 50 years old, small and of heavy build, aircraft engineer.
 Ortel (fnu), in charge of house No 18. Other personnel working there included Stibe or Stube (fnu), engineer, in addition to 13 translators, including one Dahlke (fnu) formerly at 9 Talstrasse in Berlin-Zepernick, 51 years old, with one daughter who was a decided anti-Communist. Building No 18 housed a photographic laboratory. Frequency engineers also worked there.

House No 3. This building housed the offices for:
 Rossner (fnu) who, up to mid-February 1953, was in charge of house No 3. He was an aircraft engineer who returned from the USSR about the end of 1951. He had worked in Kulbyshev and cooperated closely with Anders.
 Ortel, who was in charge of house No 3 after mid-February. He was an aircraft engineer in his mid-forties and had worked with Rossner in Kulbyshev.
 Radke (fnu), deputy chief of the house, about 40 years old, who had also been in Kulbyshev. He is a chemist who specialized in the field of micro and macro grinding.
 Fritsche (fnu), about 40 years old, development engineer, from Ruegen Island. Fritsche had been in Moscow.
 Young engineers assigned to the department included Klug (fnu), Becker (fnu), Poonow (fnu), Gehl (fnu).

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A total of about 30 persons worked in the house. Material norms were translated there. No designs were seen by source.

House No 21. A total of 21 translators worked in this house including one Buchenhain (fnu) from Zwickau, 25 years old; and one Heckel (fnu), upward of 50 years old.

House No 11. Designing work was done at this building. One Blohm (fnu), an expert in the field of aircraft statical calculations, worked there. Other details were not available.

House No 13. One Wenzel (fnu), ex-test-pilot, about 45 years old, worked on English, French, German and Russian technical magazines issued by the aircraft industry. Designing work was being done at this building.

House No 14. No details were available to source except that Miss Frenzel (fnu) and Mrs. Bergschicker (fnu) worked there.

Houses No 1 and 2. No details available.

House No 5. Mess hall and welfare rooms.

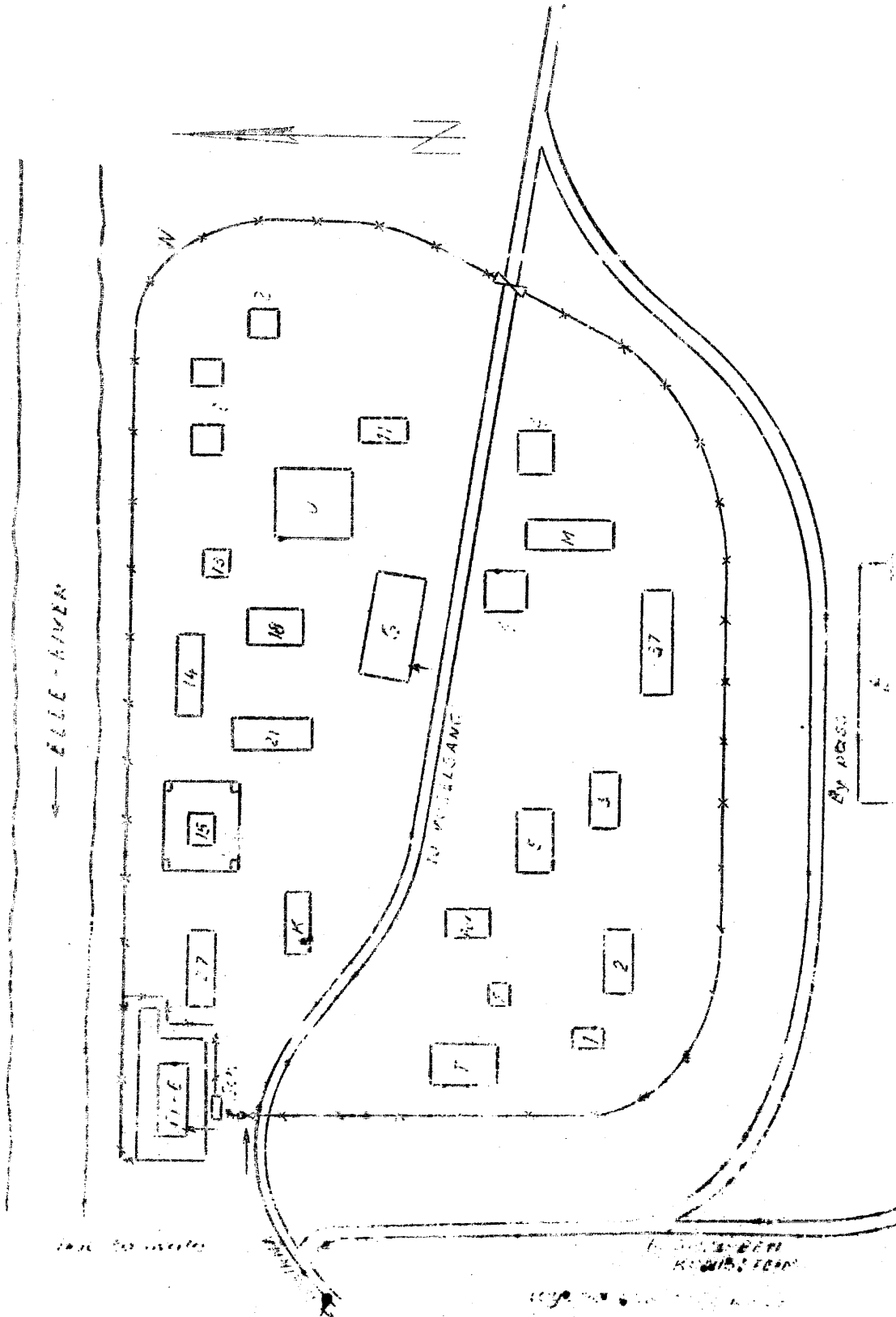
House No 15. Archive. The four-story building was off-limits to all Germans. It was surrounded by a wall, plus live wires, with watch towers at the four corners.

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SECURITY INFORMATION



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House No 37. No details available.

M. Pattern shop

T. Carpenter shop

K. Storage shed for furniture, testing equipment and machinery.

U. Billets.

F. Barber shop.

G. Motor vehicle garages.

Fol. VP quarters.

Fl-S. VPL quarters. (A VPL technical school ?)

B. Temporary quartering buildings under construction.

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